Previous references.
(1) L.779 of 1892
(2) Med: 297 of 1906
(3) Mux 4-08-6 (Recollection)
(4) 4-08-Sl. 475.
Later references.

1908.09

(Mysore)

File No. 4 of

Serial Nos.

D: 7 4 1/5

5 11 of 1909

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7 & 8.

Part B. for Nov. 1908.

SUBJECT.

Establishment of an Ayurvedic College in Mysore

Sl. 1. To The Senior Surgeon & other Heads of Departments including the Commissioners of Dists.

Govt. Proc. No. C.1-42 dt. 6. 10 1908.

Sanctions the establishment of the College as reqd. & issues instructions for making preliminary arrangements in view to commencement the work of College from 1st January 1909.

Sl. 2 To The Civil Surgeon, Mysore & 4 others.

G. R. S. 58

Govt. Proc. No. 72-6 dt. 16th Dec. 1908.

Sanctions the appointment of a committee

190 .

MUZRAI SECRETARIAT.

OFFICE NOTE

File No.

Subject.

The proposed establishment of a Central Hindu College of Medicine in Mysore.

The Secretary to the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

No.1377/Med.295-06 Dated 10th. August 1907.

The question of establishing Ayurvedic Classes has been the subject of representation in successive meetings of the Dasara Representative Assembly. In the Assembly of 1905, the representation was that " that native Physicians trained in recognised institutions such as the Native Vaidyasala at Mysore may be appointed at places where dispensaries are far off," and the reply of Govt. thereon was that " this matter requires consideration. Enquiry will be made about the training in

File No. of Hazrat Secretariat.

GPB—2,000—13-2-05

the Hindu Vaidyasala At Mysore. " (Subject No.217.)

The matter was subsequently under correspondence between Government on the one hand, and ~~the~~ the Senior Surgeon and the Inspector General of Education on the other, regarding the provisions already existing for imparting instruction in Ayurvedic Medicine and for the employment of native physicians and what opinion was held by each of the said Officers in respect to the proposed development of the institution.

Again in the Assembly of 1906, the representation was that as the Ayurvedic system of treatment was declining owing to want of encouragement by Government, schools might be established in each District to teach that subject, and candidates passing high in the examination appointed as Pandits in big Villages to dispense native medicine. Mr. Amble Anna-iya Pandit further stated that instruction in Hindu Medicine was being imparted in H. H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and that Vaidya Sastra

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

formed one of the branches of the Mysore Vidwat Examinations, but that as the instruction given there was only theoretical, he suggested that the candidates who completed their course of studies in that branch in the College might undergo training in the practical dispensing of medicine in the Indigenous Hospital in Mysore, before being declared as having passed the Vidwat Examination. The reply of Government on the above representation was " Mr. Ample Annaiva Pandit's suggestion is a good one. Men trained in the manner suggested, combining theory with practice, will prove very useful to the public. A scheme in furtherance of the suggestion made may be drawn up by the Muzrai Secretary and submitted to Government, embodying such alterations as may be necessary in the teaching in the Sanskrit College in this behalf. It is necessary that an elementary knowledge of anatomy and physiology should be obtained by the candidates and this should be ar-

ranged

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

arranged for. A Museum of Native Drugs may be established in Mysore and the use of such drugs taught to the candidates. " (Subject No. 244)

Subsequently, however, when the Offg. ~~Senn~~ Senior Surgeon had made a reference to Government recommending the grant of the Conveyance Allowance to the Hospital Assistant at Saligram for his visiting the Mirle Village, the Dewan Saheb, while according sanction thereto remarked as follows on the 2nd. April 1907 :-

" I would do away with the system of gettingHospital Assistants to vist adjoining --- stations once a week. The main dispensary suffers by the Hospital Assistant being away even for a day. On the other hand, no great good can result from a visit by the Hospital Assistant to a station once a week. To places like Balehonnur and Mirle and other places which are visited by the Hospital Assistants of adjoining dispensaries once a week, I would appoint a Native Pandit or Hakeem who has obtained a certificate

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

certificate from the Head Indigenous Hospital at Mysore and pay him Rs10/- as pay and Rs2/- or so for cost medicine. If this proposal has to be --- placed before Council, please draw up a scheme for strengthening the staff at Mysore, provide proper instruction and examination of Pandits and Hakeems and for employing them in outlying stations where English Dispensaries cannot be ided without entailing undue cost to the State. "

In pursuance of the above remarks of the Dewan and the reply of Government made in the Dasara Assembly of 1906, the Government issued their Pro. No. 10590-602/Med.297-06-1 dated 13th. May 1907, observing that " the necessary arrangements for training men for this purpose have to be considered and the Government consider this a suitable opportunity for investigating the feasibility of developing the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore into a regular Central

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

College of Hindu Medicine with classes for Anatomy and Surgery and with a Museum and grounds for growing medicinal herbs &c. " The Inspector General of Education was requested to submit at an early date in consultation with the Senior Surgeon , the Muzrai Secretary, the Secretary to the College Committee and the Head of the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore, definite proposals for the satisfactory working of the scheme referred to.

The Secretary to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Committee was written to by the Muzrai Secretary and all the available papers connected with the subject were obtained ~~for~~ from the General and Revenue Secretariat. From the reply of the Sanskrit College Committee's Secretary and the other papers the following facts are gathered :-

(i) Indigenous Hospital at Mysore.

So far back as 1892, the Government, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District,

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

(Mr. A. Rangasami Iyengar, now Revenue Commissioner)
sanctioned as an experimental measure the establishment of an institution at Mysore for the treatment of patients according to Ayurvedic and Unani methods at a cost not exceeding Rs.1404/- per annum, one-third of the charge being met from the Municipal funds and the remaining two-thirds from the District Funds. An observation was at the same time made in the order that a duly qualified medical man would be shortly appointed to watch the preparation of the medicines and note the results *but he would not ordinarily be allowed to interfere* with the dispensing of medicines, but that whenever he considered that any medicine proposed to be administered would be dangerous to human life, he would have power to stop it. The Senior Hospital Assistant at Mysore who was subsequently appointed to supervise it, having reported favorably of the Indigenous Hospital, the Government in their Pro. No. 4-5 dated 7th. October 1893, were pleased to

File No. of 190 Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

observe that the institution more than fulfilled their expectations both in regard to popularity and cheapness of treatment. Increases were from time to time sanctioned to the Hospital Establishment and the cost incurred at present on that account is ₹250/- per mensem or ₹3000/- per annum as per details noted below :-

(1)	Pandit.	₹60.
(2)	Assistant Pandit	₹20.
(3)	Compounder.	" 10
(4)	Peon.	" 6
(5)	Hakeem	" 35
(6)	Assistant Hakeem	15
(7)	Compounder	" 10
(8)	4 Coolies	" 24
(9)	Medicine	" 60
(10)	House rent.	" 10
	Total	₹ 250-0-0

Two-thirds of this amount is debited to the Local Fund General and one-third to the Mysore Municipality. The Senior Hospital Assistant (afterwards Hony. Assistant Surgeon) Mr. T. Ranagasami Pillai ..

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

having died about 1903, the Indigenous Hospital has been in the charge of Mr. Kempa Rama Pandit under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the Mysore District.

Instruction to Students in the Indigenous Hospita

No. 13699-707 dated 25th. June 1897.

1 st. year ₹6
2nd. year ₹7
3rd. year ₹8
(1) M.R. Shamanna.
(2) M.R. Siddappa
(3) M.R. Venkataramaiya
(4) M. Gulam Rasool Khan
(5) Narasimha Pandit

In 1897, on the recommendation of the Mysore District Fund Board, the Government sanctioned the grant of 5 scholarships tenable for 3 years at the rate noted in the margin to 5 young men of the Mysore District who had passed the Lower Secondary Examination in English, with a view to their being trained in native medical treatment in the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore. Four of the --- scholarships were given to 4 of them for studying the Ayurvedic system for 3 years and the remaining one to an unpassed Mahomadan student for studying the Unani system for 4 years. Two more scholarships were similarly sanctioned to the students of the Hassan District. Out of the 7 students who undergo went training in the Hospital , all except Narasimh

No. 3901-3 D/24-9-97
N.Lakshmipatappa.
K. Rajappa.

File No	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190
Since employed in the Unani Dispensary, Mysore, on Rs 15.	Narasimha Pandit were declared to have passed in the final examination. Five of them are reported by the Senior Surgeon to have been employed , one is dead and the remaining one (the Mahomedan) to have remained unemployed. No more classes were ever held since then. As the training of the students in the In digenous Hospital was not strictly speaking a part of the Pandit's and the Hakeems duty, an --- honorarium of Rs 120 and Rs 80 were sanctioned to them, Rs 175/- from the District Funds of the Mysore District and Rs 25/- from that of the Hassan District As regards the course of instruction adopted in the training of students in the Indigenous Hospital, the Offg. Senior Surgeon, Mr. P.S Atchyuta Rao has obtained and submitted a syllabus thereof from Pandit Kempa Rama Pandit, and expresses the opinion that " the subjects comprised in the course are fairly comprehensive and if mastered by the students would qualify them to practise

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat | File No: of 190

the Hindu system of Medicine."

The following is the syllabus :-

1st. Year.

1st. Half year (a) Vaidya Kannada Balabodhe.

(b) Ashtanga Hridaya (a portion of Sarva Roga Nidana)

(c) Dhanvantri Nighantu (1st. half theory)

2nd. Half year (a) Do. (2nd. Half. Theory

(b) Vaidya Sara Sangraha (1st. half theory)

2nd. Year.

1st. Half year.

(a- Dhanvantri Nighantu (1st.Half) Practical.

(b) Vaidya Sara Sangraha (2nd.Half Theory.

(c) Physiology and Anatomy(English

2nd. Half year (a) Dhanvantari Nighantu (2nd. half) Practical.

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat

G P B—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

2nd. year.(Continued)

(b) Vaidya Sara Sangraha (Jst. half) Practical

(c) Physiology and Anatomy (English)

3rd. year.

1st. Half year (a) Vaidya Sara Sangraha (2nd. Half) Practical .

(b) Sarangadhara (a portion of Rogaganana-dyaye)

(c) Physiology and Anatomy (English)

(d) Practical training in preparing medicine

2nd. half year (a) Physiology and Anatomy (Eng.)

(b) Practical training in the Hospital, such as examining patients, prescribing medicine

H. H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

Unlike the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore permanent provision exists in this College for the training of students in the Ayurvedic system of Medicine. Certificates of proficiency are also awarded to the successful students in the Annual Vidwat Examinations in both the parts into which

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

this branch of Sanskrit learning has been divided

The subjects comprised in the said part as at present taught in the College are :-

(1) Dhanvantari Nighantu.

(2) Sarangadhara Samhita.

(3) Ashtanga Hridaya. First 23 Chapters .

(4) Madhava Nidhana.

(5) Susruta Sareerastanam.

(6) Charaka Samhita Chikitsa.

(7) Rasaratnakara

The time prescribed for studying this branch is 5 years, and there is only one teacher in the College named Puttusami Pandit on pay ₹18/- to teach the subject.

The Secretary to the College Committee states that the 4 persons noted in the margin have passed the Vidwat Examination in the above subjects and are practising the Ayurvedic system of medicine, that the first three of them are willing to take up appointments in the Mysore

1. Galagili Rama Char.
2. Ambl Subbaraya Pandit
3. Mysore Appanna Pandit
   Tumkur Krishna Sastry.

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

District provided they are given the status and pay of the Hospital Assistants and are afforded all the facilities for the collection of indigenous drugs and preparation of medicines. Pandit D. Gopala Chalu of the Ayurvedic Pharmacy in Madras was trained in this College.

The Secretary to the College Committee also states that the subject of the establishment of the Ayurveduc classess as proposed in the Dasara Representative Assembly meeting of 1906, was placed before the Committee and that they are of opinion that the existing arrangements in the College for the practical training in the Vaidya course may well be supplemented by affording to the students opportunities of acquiring greater skill in the diagnosing of diseases and the dispensing of medicines by attendance at the Indigenous Hospital, and by getting Medical Officer to deliver periodical lectures to them on the elements of Western Anatomy amd Physiology, a

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

knowledge of which is so essential to the success -ful practice of this branch of learning. He also states that the Committee are also of opinion that a museum of medicinal drugs and plants are useful adjuncts, and without them, the practical knowledge of the students would be only defective.

The question of the revision of the curriculam of the Vaidya course of studies and those pf the other branches of Sanskrit learning has been for some time past under the contemplation of Government. A special Committee had been appointed for the purpose in Govt. Pro. No. 743-9 Muz. F. 25 - 92 dated 18th. September 1903, and according to their resolutions, the following are the addition -al subjects recommended for the Vaidya course :-

Western system of Medicine embracing the elements of

(a) Physiology

(b) Anatomy

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

(c) Minor Surgery (as in

(d) Midwifery (as in

(e) Toxicology.

(f) Veterinary Science (as in

& (g) Hygiene (as in

Thus the proposed curriculam for the Vaidya course is perhaps very much more elaborate that which was adopted in the Indigenous Hospital some time ago.

Land for growing medicinal herbs

In Govt. Pro. No. 316 /Ml. 08-04-2, dated 8th July 1905, the grant of a piece of ground in the Curzon Park was sanctioned to Krishna Jettappa of the Nikhila Rogahari Vaidyasala at Mysorefor growing herbs. Subsequently, however, it was considered that the land in the Curzon Park could not be allotted for the purpose and the same was taken back by the Superintendent, Government Gardens. Another piece of land near the temple is stated to have been offered by the

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

i Secretariat | File No. of 190 .

Superintendent, but it is not known if the land has been taken up by Krishna Jettappa and whether medicinal herbs are being grown thereon.

The Inspector General of Education, who was requested to in Govt. Pro. No. 10,590-602/Med 297, dated the 13th May 1907, to submit proposals for the development of the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College into a regular Central College of Hindu Medicine &c, reports as follows:-

is letter No. 8567/723, ated 16th May 1907.

2. " If the enlightened Govt. of Mysore seriously contemplate the employment of the three Pandits (named on page 13 of the Note) as medical practitioners in public hospitals, where they will have the power to cure or kill, I would recommend that they should before they are authorized to practise, pass a medical examination before a Board of qualified physicians of which the Senior Surgeon may be President, and obtain a

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

certificate authorizing them to practise. For Government to authorize publicly the Pandits to practise medicine, without the guarantee of such an examination, and to employ them in Govt. ~~srevice~~ service in a grade similar to that of Hospital Assis-tan~~t~~s, would, I fear legalise quackery, cast unmerit-ed discredit upon the scientific European system of medicine, and by encouraging the illiterate and too confiding portion of the public to resort to the treatment of Pandits, endanger their health and life

" 3. That India has been a store house of medicinal drugs from time immemorial is well known and that there may be a few useful drugs known to ancient Hindus but not known to modern medical men, may also be true. But the best persons to acquire a knowledge of these drugs and make use of them in practice are not, I submit, the Pandits who have learnt only the Hindu system of medicine, but those who have studied the modern system of medicine and been qualified as scientific practitioners.

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

A few of these men may after obtaining their diplomas be encouraged to study Hindu medicine from the sastras, and to use indigenous drugs as far as possible in their practice and publish to the world the results of their experience. As a matter of fact in most Taluk Hospitals a list of indigenous drugs is kept at present, and Hospital Assistants are authorised to substitute indigenous drugs for English drugs either for cheapness or when the latter are out of stock. Such an authorised use of indigenous drugs by qualified practitioners is harmless and may be beneficial. Another way to utilize the medical learning of the ancients so far as it may be of use at the present day is to establish a medical society of qualified practitioners for the purpose of investigating the virtues of drugs recommended in Sastras and publishing the results of such investigations. But to authorise Pandits to practise the art of medicine publicly is to put back the

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

clock of time by thousands of years and deprive the ignorant public of the blessings of the modern scientific knowledge."

The Senior Surgeon Major H.WE. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S. , states that his views on the subject are entirely in accord with those expressed by the Inspector General of Education and adds as follows:-

" I would, however, in this connection further mention that I have had opportunities of seeing the work done by men trained in this College who have been given charge of such Institutions in different parts of this State, and my invariable ~~experience~~ experience of them has been that they were never to be found, when I wished to see what they were doing, and I fear, that the public utility, of any such, has been greatly exaggerated by their instigators, they do not command the patronage from the sick poor, that they did — some years ago and finding this -" I have heard

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat

G P B—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

of some instances where European drugs have been incorporated with Indigenous drugs and given in mixtures, pills, etc., to the sick, which really ~~conti~~ constitutes a system of charlatanism and quackery, which I trust, this State will never officially countenance. Moreover it would seem to me to be a wrong policy to adopt, after having expended so much upon trying to inaugurate and popularise European methods of medicine and surgery the latter of which of course does not find any actual place in their system at all, and it would if adopted, as the Inspector General of Education rightly and aptly remarks, by putting the hands of the clock of time many hundreds of years, and that too in order to satisfy the prejudices possibly of a few, as such, I am convinced, could not be by general request, for, our modern and Scientific methods, as adopted in European medicine and surgery , are vastly appreciated by the masses of this country as I have very good reason

File No. of 190 | Mùzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

to know from a very varied experience in this matter of all parts of this empire. In conclusion, I repeat that it would, in my opinion, be a most retrograde step for all enlightened Government, such as ours, to take in this the twentieth century, and a most dangerous experiment to make on other just as important grounds into which it is needless for me to enter here. I am only sincerely hope that this matter will be seriously reconsidered before any of the proposals mentioned are allowed to take shape."

The above papers have all been forwarded unofficially to the Muzrai Secretary with the following remarks of the 2nd Councillor:-

" May be sent to the Muzrai Secretary for early attention."

The 2nd Councillor also inspected the Indigenous Hospital and Krishna Jetty's Hospital at Mysore, in company with the Muzrai Secretary on the 26th June last, and remarked as follows:-

File No. of 190 Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Mus. 8 A]

File No. of 190

interest. I was struck with the large collection of Hindu medicines and drugs kept in the Hospital".

With a view to obtain information of this subject, I paid a visit to Madras in February last. I halted for 3 days there and visited several times the Kannika Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary and the Ayurvedic classes conducted under the supervision of Bhishangmani Pandit D. Gopalacharlu in George Town. These institutions were established in 1898 and are being conducted out of the funds of the Kannika Parameswari temple Trust established by the Vaisya community of Madras under the orders of the High Court. A sum of Rs. 5000 per annum is allotted for the upkeep of the above mentioned institution. The Dispensary is largely resorted to by the Hindu population the number obtaining medical relief under the Ayurvedic system during the year 1907 being 69,359. The institution is

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

very excellently conducted and managed and gives entire satisfaction to the general public as appears from the various testimonials from highly educated and enlightened gentlemen such as Sir Subramhmani Iyer K. C. I. E.,, Dewan Bahdur Rajaratnam Mudaliar C. I. E., Hon'ble V. Krishnaswami Iyer B. A. B. L., Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao C. I. E., Sir P. N. Krishna Murti K. C. I. E., and V. P. Madhava Rao Esquire C. I. E., and others. Lt. Col. W. G. King C. I. E., I .M. S., formerly Sanitary Commissioner to the Govt. of Madras while remarking that the whole arrangements at the above named Dispensary reflect much credit upon Pandit Gopalacharlu and the committee concerned states that the considers that "Science can gather friut from the tree of experience in whatever soil it grows. There must be drugs that were known and used with advantage by ancient Hindus, which brought to light with the aid of the modern method of Pharmacology, may

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

prove of great utility. Hence I am glad to see that the institution is conducted in no conservative spirit but that the teaching of Physiology and Anatomy is recognized as a necessary adjunct of the Ayurvedic Students' course. "

There is also an Ayurvedic School in connection with the Dispensary where the important Sanskrit works on Ayurveda are taught and a regular course of instruction is given in the elements of Hygiene, Physiology, Anatomy, Midwifery and Materia Medica according to the English method. Efforts are also being made for training the students in Surgery also. The Sanskrit Texts are taught by Pandit Gopalacharlu and his assistants and instruction according to western methods is given by a Hindu Medical graduate who has passed out from England. The course of study extends over 4 years and the students undergo also a course of practical training in the preparation and administering of Ayurvedic medicines.

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

G P B—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

Six students have passed out successfully at an examination conducted by eminent Ayurvedic Physicians from different parts of India., and have since employed themselves in following the medical profession in various mofussil towns. There are 23 students at present in the school of whom 7 are Brahmins and 17 non-Brahmins. Of these 9 have come from Tramancore, 4 from Lahore and the rest from the different parts of the Madras Presidency.

All the students-Brahmins and Non-Brahmins know sanskrit which is essential for the proper study of Ayurvedic works and 5 of them know English also. It is a remarkable fact that students coming from various parts of India and whose vernaculars are different, are taught by means of one common language ,viz, Sanskrit. Eight students are given Scholarships of Rs. 10 each from the Kannika Parameswari Trust Fund and six are given scholarships of a similar amount by Pandit Gopala Charlu.

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 4]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

I visited also the Ayurvedic Venkata-ramana Dispensary and Medical School in Mylapore recently established by the bounty of Mr. V. Krishnasami Iyer B. A. B. L. High Court Vakil. This institution is carried on on the same lines as the Kannika Parameswari Dispensary and Ayurvedic College but on a smaller scale.

There is a large Ayurvedic College in Bombay where also instruction is given in Ayurvedic and western systems of medicine from funds contributed by gentlemen of light and leading.

Copies of Reports are put up which give full information about the aims and objets of the three institutions referred to above.

Similar schools exist at Jeypore, Baroda and Benares, the first two of which are maintained from State Funds and the last from the funds of the Central Hindu College. I am informed that similar schools exist also in Lahore and in the Travancore State.

File No of 190 Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

Some eminent Ayurvedic Physicians in N. India give medical relief to those who come to them and also impart instructions in Ayurveda at their homes to a few students. There are also instances of Hindus who have taken Diplomas in medicine in England and who have subsequently taken up the study of the Ayurvedic system with the view of making their knowledge suitable to the wants of the Indian population.

All this shows that a strong desire to revive the ancient methods of Hindu medicine is spreading through the country and it is a question whether such a revival should not be attempted in Mysore also where the needs of the population particularly in the interior ~~regime~~ require a large number of practioners in whom and in whose methods the large majority of the population have faith. The present proposal is not simply to convey to the students a knowledge of the old Ayurvedic Books but to give them practical

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

training in the preparation of medicines and in the diagnosing of diseases and the dispensing of medicines. Instruction in Physiology, Anatomy etc according to the western methods will form an essential factor of the course of studies and the result will be a combination of the systems of the East and the West, and therefore no danger of quackery and charlatanism need be feared as apprehended by the Inspector General of Education and the Senior Surgeon.

It is not necessary to dilate upon the great wisdom embodied in the Ayurvedic books of the East and the efficacy of the medicines and drugs prescribed by them suited to the climatic conditions and the habits and customs of the people , nor is it called for to compare the relative merits of the medical systems of the East and West. The fact however remains that notwithstanding the great spread of the benefits of English medicine in the country, still the large

File No. of 190 | Mizrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muz. 8 A]

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190.

majority of the rural population consisting of millions look to medical relief from the village Pandit as their physician and the village barber as their surgeon. The older Pandits who had some real knowledge of Ayurvedic books and system have almost all died away and their descendants and others are simply dispensing well known medicines without a clear knowledge of their constituents and properties and of the art of diagnoing diseases. The aim and object of the present proposals are to educate these men in their own system and to some extent in Western Modern Medical science so that they may become really useful practitioners in interior treats. as also to revive the learning of the ancients in this most important branch of the Sastras.

With these objects in view it is respectfully submitted that a separate Ayurvedic College may be established in the City of Mysore to which may be attached the present Indigenous -

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

Hospital which is doing excellent work. The Vaidya class in the Sanskrit College may be done away with as it has not produced any good result in the past owing to the want of practical instruction and other causes.

The proposed Ayurvedic College should be distinct and separate in itself with special arrangements as to the management and hours of study (theoretical and practical) and with special encouragement to the students by way of scholarships. The institution should be thrown open to persons of all castes and creeds and it may be directed that a knowledge of English is necessary in the candidates for admission into the school. The course of study may be as is prescribed for the Mysore Vidwat Examination together with instruction in Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene, midwifery and Materia Medica, and may extend over a period of 4 years. If the period is found insufficient it may be extended to another year. The

File No	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

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Muzrai Secretariat	File No. of 190

scholarships may be put down at ₹8 for the first year, ₹10 for the second year, and ₹12 for the remaining 2 or 3 years. The school may commence with 10 scholarship holders and any others who may study without any scholarships and 5 more scholarships may be offered in the second and subsequent years.

Instruction in the Sanskrit books may be imparted by a Head Pandit and an assistant Pan-dit and the practical training may be given at the Indigenous Hospital which will be connected with the College. The present head of the Indi-genous Hospital (Mr. Kempa Rama Pandit) may be made to do the duties of the proposed Head Pandit with an allowance of ₹40/- added to his present pay of ₹60/- per mensem, and a further establish ment of an Assistant Pandit, a Compounder, a Clerk and Peons may be provided for. One of the Assis-tant surgeons located in the Mysore City may be asked to give instructions to the students in

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

Physiology, Anatomy &c. and an allowance of ₹25/- may be given to him so that he may take an interest in the work. The Civil Surgeon at Mysore may be asked to supervise the institution and to aid its working with his cordial co-operation. A small Committee of the local Hindu Gentlemen may be appointed to guide the working of the institution with the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore Distric as its President, who will carry on the needful correspondence with the Government in regard to the progress of the institution, the measures required for its improvement and so on.

I beg to append a list showing the probable amount required for the proposed Ayurvedic College

Establishemnt.	Per Mensem.
1. Pandit Kempa Rama Pandit of the Indigenous Hospital to the Head Master of the Ayurvedic College getting an allowance of ₹40 in addition to his	

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

Establishment.	Per Mensem.
addition to his present pay of Rs60/-	Rs40-0-0
2. One Assistant Master	25-0-0
3. Allowance to the Lecturer on Western Science of Medicine.	25-0-0
4. Scholarships to students at Rs. 8, 10 and 12 for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4the years for 10 students for the 1st year at Rs. 8 each	80-0-0
5. One writer	20-0-0
6. 2 Peons one on 8 and another on 7.	15-0-0
7. Cost of medicines.	30-0-0
8. One compounder.	15-0-0
Total per mensem.	250-0-0

or Rs. 3000 per annum.

In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 1000 is required for the following purposes:-

Library

File No-	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-8-07

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190-

1. Library	Rs.	200-0-0
2. Museum of drugs.		250-0-0
3, Charts and Models		150-0-0
4. Furniture		250-0-0
5. Miscellaneous		150-0-0
Total	Rs.	1000-0-0 per annum

The permanent and recurring cost come to Rs. 3000 per annum but after the first year ans as the institution progresses more money may have to be allotted. Another sum of Rs. 1000 is put down for furniture models etc, for the first year.

Whether there is any ancient literature in connection with the Unani system of medicine and whether some attempt should be made for the revival of such system are matters that may be considered later on.

The cost of the Ayurvedic College as described above, may it is respectfully sub-

File No.	of 190	Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat | File No. of 190

submitted be provided for in the Budget under "Medical" or any other head that may be consider-ed appropriate. If it is considered absolutely necessary the Local Funds, General and the Muzrai Funds may contribute towards the cost to some extent. So far as regards the Muzrai Funds, I think that a sum of Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1200/- per annum may be utilized from the funds of the Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa towards this object of great public utility.

Submitted to the Dewan thro' the 2nd Councillor.

Srinivasa Rao
29.6.1908

P.S.

The College may be accommodated for the present on the upper storey of the Indigenous Hospital where the rooms are occupied by the Police Sergeant's Office and the Police Reading Room

29.6.08

File No. of 190 Muzrai Secretariat

GPB—3,000—25-9-07

Muzrai Secretariat. | File No. of 190

869/1904

Mr Anantaswami Rao's lucid & able memorandum sets out the history of the case from the very beginning and contains practical suggestions for the establishment of a College of Hindu medicine in the Mysore city. This system of medicine, though much neglected and discredited in the hands of quacks & charlatans, still commands the confidence of the general public. Its revival should be an object of special solicitude to a Hindu State like that of Mysore The Combin

GPB—3,000—22-6 06

File No. of 190 Muzrai Secretariat.

Muzrai Secretariat. | File No. of 190

of the Ayurvedic teaching with a knowledge of physiology & anatomy will remove any possible objections that may be urged against the system. The suggestions made by the Muzrai Secretary are eminently practical and may be adopted

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Dewan's order

Please place before Council

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Complete Circulation. K
9.7.08

The Muzrai Secretary
Mr. Anantasami Ayyangar Retd

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GPB—3,000—22-6 06

File No. of 190 | Muzrai Secretariat.

Muzrai Secretariat. | File No. of 190

full, interesting, & eloquent - It starts with the experiment of 1892. It might well have referred to the earlier experiment with which also some of us are familiar, viz that conducted under the auspices of the late Mr Rangachariar at Palace Cuttack with far greater facilities than can be had now.

2. My own opinion is that these were failures and yielded no results commensurate with the expenditure of public money that was incurred - Beyond supplying the rich with some tasty electuaries & fragrant tiffins, and aphrodisiacs, and relieving the poor of common ailments with English & Indian Medicines

GPB—3,000—22-6 06

File No. of 190 Muzrai Secretariat.

Serial No.

Medicines under Indian high sounding names, they did little service -

3 Any School of medicine which is not built on progressive lines, and is not in touch with the progress of science in modern times, cannot be expected to have any stability in it - It should also carry with it the elements of danger referred to in the minutes of Dr Bhabha & Dr Drake Brockman Any practice of medicine by by Ayans & Hakeems such as now exists without direction and supervision of any kind, can hardly be safe & reliable - It is not that such practice directly does harm - By attempting to relieve, it delays resort to the beneficial and trained practitioner, and by thereby complicating ailments it renders relief by the latter more difficult and tardy -

4 The idea may therefore well be left

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5 08

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 190

Serial No.

be left to the private enterprise of patriots of the Indian Renaissance which we are told has begun. Meantime the State is in duty bound to provide Hospitals and Dispensaries for the European system of medicine in much larger numbers than now exist, and to arrange for Medicines being prepared with approved Indian Drugs in approved methods to the utmost possible extent at the Medical Stores at Bangalore — Sd/ 16 July 08

P.S. Lest the foregoing remarks, owing to their brevity, convey my meaning inadequately, I wish to add a few words as follows —

2- I have referred to the great facilities under which Mr. Rungachariu's experiment was conducted. Those facilities consisted in the great resources which he had at his command not merely in money but also in men and in opportunities. There were then in Palace employ several Pandits (Brahmins and Lingayets) learned in Sanscrit and in the Sanscrit books of medicine. There were Hakims learned in Yunani systems. These had inherited traditions of Indian medicine from

GPB—50,000—25-2-07

Serial No.

from the long past. They had stores of medicine prepared in the Palace. There were many in the Zillc Cutcherry who could identify and collect herbs from the jungles. These practioners of the Indian system of medicine had a large clientele in the Palace Establishments and the many others within the sphere of their influence. In those days, Europe medicines were expensive and practioners of European medicine were few and rare. There was on the Palace staff one Mr. Jaganatham Naidu an Assistant Surgeon familiar with the Europeon system and as enthsiastic as Mr. Runga-Charlu himself for the revival of Indian arts and sciences. With all these resources, the experiment languished in proportion as Europeon methods came to be more and more within reach of the public in genera and the poor in particular. The best results of that experiment were some books on Indian Materia Medica which Jagannatham Naidu published.

3. The experiment of 1892 was started under the auspices of Mr. Chenstal Row- a contemporary of Mr. Rungacharlu and one who was actuated by all his enthusiasm in the matter. The Hospital Assistant Rungasami Pillay was selected by myself as a very suitable person for the work after a personal inquiry over half the Province.

4. The failure of both experiments was regretted as inevitable by both Messrs Jagannatham Naidu and Rungasami Pillay.

5. The file under disposal and advertisements in the news papers contain catalogues of Ayurvedic preparations. It does not appear that the composition of

GPB—50,000—25-2-65

Sorial No.

of these preparations is in any case known to any Ayurvedic practioner other than the individual Maker. Nor that even the two Ayurvedic institutions at Mysore (Kempa Ramapandit's and Manyer Jettiappa's) are in touch with each other though they are professedly based on the same system. Thus, these practioners work in disconnected and water tight compartments so to speak, and therefore on non progressive lines. Compare this with the systems of European medicine in respect of which there is an official pharmacopia common to all, there are Medical journels of various sorts through which every practioner is able to profit by the experience of others, there are great manufacturers of medicine who bring to bear on their work the most recent discoveries of Chemical and Sanitary science most of which are not dreamt of by our Vydyans and Hakims.

6. It may be that patent and scientific researches into Tropical medicine may lead to valuable results. But this is a matter for private enterprise. In the present state of the finances of Mysore, and in the light of the experience of past experiments conducted on the very lines now again advocated, it behoves the Mysore State to take the ready made article and distribute it far and wide among the suffering people

immediately we further Data Research Institute for which the proposal is pending at Bangalore

Dr Ramaiah

Please bring up before a meeting of Council

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Indian Medicine

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Submitted to His Highness.

The question of imparting instruction in Ayurvedic medicine and employing native physicians has been the subject of representation in successive meetings of the Representative Assembly.

In the Assembly of 1906, one of the representatives said that instruction in Indian medicine was being imparted in His Highness the Sharada's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and that Vaidya Sastra formed one of the branches of the Mysore Oriental Examinations; but, as the instruction given in the Sanskrit College was only theoretical, he suggested that students who completed their studies in Vaidya Sastra in the College might be required to undergo practical training in the Indigenous Hospital, Mysore, before being declared to have passed the Oriental Examination. The reply of Government to this representation was as follows:-

"The suggestion is a good one. Men trained in "the manner suggested, combining theory with practice, "will prove very useful to the public. A scheme in "furtherance of the suggestion made may be drawn up

46

"by the Puzrai Secretary and submitted to Government, "embodying such alterations as may be necessary in "the teaching in the Sanskrit College in this behalf. "It is necessary that an elementary knowledge of ana- "tomy and physiology should be obtained by the candi- "dates and this should be arranged for. A Museum of "Native Drugs may be established in Mysore and the use "of such drugs taught to the candidates."

In his note dated 29th June 1908, the late Puzrai Secretary, Mr. Anantasami Rao, has gone fully into the history of the question and has drawn up a simple and workable scheme, detailed at pages 32 to 37 of the note, for developing the Ayurvedic Hospital at Mysore and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College into an Ayurvedic College.

The cost of the scheme proposed by Mr. Anantasami Rao is only Rs.4,000 for the first year, consisting of Rs.3,000 on account of recurring and Rs.1,000 on account of non-recurring expenditure. There will be some increase in the recurring expenditure after the first year, but the increase will not be very large.

The proposals were considered in Council on the 29th July 1908 and the opinion of the Council, as contained in the accompanying extract from the Council

47

Proceedings, is as follows:-

"The establishment of an Ayurvedic College at "Mysore would be welcomed by the people of the State, "and would constitute an appropriate and graceful act "of encouragement on the part of an advanced Hindu "State, in respect of a once celebrated branch of "ancient Hindu learning.

"The cost too, would not be much, and is indeed "a trifle compared with the six lakhs and odd we spend every year on the "medical department. A recurring "expenditure of Rs.3,000 per annum, besides an initial expenditure ~~expenditure~~ of Rs.1,000 for a library, "furniture &c., is the very modest estimate framed by "the Huzrat Secretary.

"In these circumstances the Council would very "strongly recommend "the measure proposed, in accordance with the details given in the "Huzrat Secretary's "note."

x The budget provision for 1908-9 is Rs.6,00,000 in addition to Rs.1,41,000 for Sanitation and Plague.

x Scholarships to 10 students at Rs.8 each 80
Head-master's allowance 40
Other teachers, compounder, writer and peons 100
Cost of medicines 30
250 per mensem or Rs.3,000 per annum.

As the Financial Secretary had not been consulted before the question was considered in Council, the papers were subsequently referred to him. Mr. Chakravarti is of opinion that "the expenditure of money from the revenues of the Mysore Government

for the encouragement, improvement and extension of the Ayurvedic system is not only unobjectionable but desirable". He however proposes certain reductions in the establishment charges ~~as~~ as to bring the recurring expenditure down to .125 per mensem, against Rs.250 proposed by Mr. Nanjasami Rao. This proposal of the Financial Secretary was considered in Council on the 10th August 1908. The Council is of opinion that "if the scheme as set forth in its Resolution of the 29th July 1908 is approved, adequate provision should be made for its successful working and that the scale of expenditure already recommended (costing Rs.250 per mensem) provides only for bare requirements and cannot be further reduced if the scheme is to have a fair trial".

Since the question was considered in Council on the 29th July 1908, the remarks contained in His Highness' order dated 25th August 1905, in connection with the institution of an Indigenous Hospital in Bangalore for dispensing Unani medicine, have been brought to my notice. I find from the note made by the late Dewan under date 26th March 1906 that he intended bringing the matter before His Highness

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again for reconsideration. I would respectfully submit that this is not a mere matter of sentiment; but there is really a great demand for treatment under the Ayurvedic method. The Courts of the Native Princes, both Hindu and Mohamadan, were the great Patrons of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. Costly atres prepared by local physicians were always available in the service of the poor. Not to go very far back into the past, am personally aware of great cures of chronic complaints having been effected with the help of atres prepared during the times of the illustrious Maharaja Krishnaraja Udayar can also speak from experience of the good work done by Pandits and Hakims who enjoyed the patronage of the Rajas of Tanjore.

The scheme which is now submitted to His Highness has not so much to do with the dispensing of indigenous medicines, as the revival of the ancient system of Hindu medicine and the principles of Ayurvedic treatment. Any treatise on the ancient History of India will show the perfection which Hindu medicine had attained as early as the Buddhistic period. if not much earlier. In the edicts of Asoka we find references made to Hospitals and Dispensaries established

all over the country for both man and beast. The Arabs borrowed their medical science from the Hindus and it is well-known that from them it has spread to the modern European nations. The Ayurvedic system cannot, I would submit, be summarily rejected as quackery and charlatanism.

The note already explains that what is proposed to be done is to impart instruction in Ayurvedic medicine in combination with European medical science. This is a work that falls peculiarly within the sphere of a Native State and particularly of the foremost Hindu State in India. I am sure that if His Highness had been pleased to pay a visit to the Mannika Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary and School in Madras, he would have been greatly impressed with the work that is being done there in this direction.

The Muzrai Secretary's note, extract from which is put up for easy reference, will show what is being done towards the revival of the Ayurvedic system of medicine in this school and elsewhere in British India and in other Native States. After all, what the Council proposes should be spent on this institution is only Rs.3,000 annually compared with the six lakhs spent on medical relief in the State. And if the wishes

of

51

His Highness' subjects were consulted, they would far more readily vote for an institution of this kind than for English medicine.

It is only to be expected that medical men trained in the allopathic method should strongly oppose the revival of Indian medicine, but it is notorious that they are equally strongly opposed to some other methods of treatment that have been discovered in recent times and have considerable vogue in Europe and America.

21/8/1926

I may add that a lump sum provision of Rs 17,000 has been made in the budget for this & for reorganising the Sanskrit College

21/8/1926

Extract from the Muzrai Secretary's note dated 29th June 1908.

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With a view to obtain information of this subject, I paid a visit to Madras in February last. I halted for 8 days there and visited several times the Kannika Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary and the Ayurvedic classes conducted under the supervision of Bhishangmani Pandit D. Gopalacharlu in George Town. These institutions were established in 1898 and are being conducted out of the funds of the Kannika Parameswari temple Trust established by the Vaisya community of Madras under the orders of the High Court. A sum of Rs.5,000 per annum is allotted for the upkeep of the above mentioned institution. The Dispensary is largely resorted to by the Hindu population the number obtaining medical relief under the Ayurvedic system during the year 1907 being 69,359. The institution is very excellently conducted and managed and gives entire satisfaction to the general public as appears from the various testimonials from highly educated and enlightened gentlemen such as Sir Subrahmani Iyer K.C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur Rajaratnam Mudaliar, C.I.E., Hon'ble V. Krishnasami Iyer, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasami Rao, C.I.E., Sir P.N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., and V.P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., and others. Lt-Col. W.G. King, C.I.E., I.M.S., formerly Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras while remarking that the whole arrangements at the above named Dispensary reflect much credit upon Pandit Gopalacharlu and the committee concerned, states that he considers that "Science can gather fruit from the tree of experience in whatever soil it grows. There must be drugs that were known and used with advantage by ancient Hindus, which, brought to light with the aid of the modern method of Pharmacology, may prove of great utility

Hence I am glad to see that the institution is conducted in no conservative spirit but that the teaching of Physiology and Anatomy is recognised as a necessary adjunct of the Ayurvedic Students' course".

There is also an Ayurvedic School in connection with the Dispensary where the important Sanskrit works on Ayurveda are taught and a regular course of instruction is given in the elements of Hygiene, Physiology, Anatomy, Midwifery and Materia Medica according to the English method. Efforts are also being made for training the students in Surgery also. The ~~Sanskrit~~ Sanskrit Texts are taught by Pandit Gopalacharlu and his assistants and instruction according to western methods is given by a Hindu Medical graduate who has passed out from England. The course of study extends over 4 years and the students undergo also a course of practical training in the preparation and administering of Ayurvedic medicines. Six students have passed out successfully at an examination conducted by eminent Ayurvedic Physicians from different parts of India, and have since employed themselves in following the medical profession in various mofussil towns. There are 23 students at present in the school of whom 7 are Brahmins and 17 non-brahmins. Of these 9 have come from Travancore, 4 from Lahore and the rest from the different parts of the Madras Presidency.

All the students - Brahmins and non-brahmins, know sanskrit which is essential for the proper study of Ayurvedic works and 5 of them know English also. It is a remarkable fact that students coming from various parts of India and whose vernaculars are different, are taught by means of one common language, viz. Sanskrit. Eight students are given scholarships of Rs.10 each from the Kannika Parameswari Trust Fund and six are given scholarships of a similar amount by Pandit Gopalacharlu.

I visited also the Ayurvedic Venkatramana Dispensary and Medical School in Mylapore recently established by the bounty

of Mr. V. Krishnasami Iyer B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. This institution is carried on on the same lines as the Kannika Parameswari Dispensary and Ayurvedic College but on a smaller scale.

There is a large Ayurvedic College in Bombay where also instruction is given in Ayurvedic and western systemsof medicine from funds contributed by gentlemen of light and leading.

Copies of Reports are put up which give full information about the aims and objects of the three institutions referred to above.

Similar schools exist at Jeypore, Baroda and Benares, the first two of which are maintained from State Funds and the last from the funds of the Central Hindu College. I am informed that similar schools exist also in Lahore and in the Travancore State. Some eminent Ayurvedic Physicians in N. India give medical relief to those who come to them and also impart instructions in Ayurveda at their homes to a few students. There are also instances of Hindus who have taken Diplomas in medicine in England and who have subsequently taken up the study of the Ayurvedic system with the view of making their knowledge suitable to the wants of the Indian population.

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14.8.08

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Extract from the Proceedings of the 210th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 16th August 190

II. Subject.-(Clause viii of Schedule).

A scheme for the establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore.

OPINION.

The Council has considered the remarks of the Financial Secretary, who is of opinion that the expenditure of money from the revenues of Government for the encouragement improvement and extension of the Ayurvedic system of medicine is not only unobjectionable but desirable. He however thinks that the expenditure may be limited to Rs.125 a month.

The Council considers that, if the scheme as set forth in its Resolution of the 29th July 1908 is approved, adequate provision should be made for its successful working and that the scale of expenditure already recommended (costing Rs.250 per mensem) provides only for bare requirements and cannot be further reduced if the scheme is to have a fair trial.

(Sd). V. P. Madhava Rao,
Dewan of Mysore.

"Extract"
M Chandrasekhara
Secretary to Government.

56

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

A Scheme for the establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore.

Order.

218

[illegible] trial. The progress of the College will have carefully watched. If the College is to go on [illegible] Government support [illegible] Government is therefore [illegible] considerable responsibility. KRW 15/9/08

Dy. Supt. Archl. Librarian
2.10.1908

Seen
18/Sept
W/M
17/9/08

Pt. Supt. Archl. Dept.
21/9/08

Serial No.

The Fin[l] Secretary has not yet been consulted about these proposals. He Dewan directs that they may now be done

B.P. Ke
4/8/08

To the Financial Secretary for favour of remarks.

[illegible]
5/8/08

I am strongly convinced of the fact that the regular recurring expenditure of the Govt. of Mysore has reached a point which makes it imperatively necessary on all concerned to think very seriously before any fresh recurring charges are sanctioned. But, at the same time cannot agree in the view that the Ayurvedic System of medicine is one which does not deserve official recognition in a State like Mysore. The expenditure of money from the revenues of the Mysore Government for the encouragement improvement and extension of the Ayurvedic System is in my opinion not only unobjectionable but desirable.

It is perhaps too late in the day to mistake a qualified Ayurvedic practitioner

Contra sheet.

GPB—50,00017—3-07

Serial No.

for a quack or charlatan. I am not aware of the progress of Ayurvedic medicine in Madras or Bombay, but in Calcutta there are more than one ~~Quack~~ Kaviraj or Ayurvedic practitioner who in social status, professional dignity and in the esteem in which they are held by educated and enlightened patients, hold their own against the best allopathic practitioners of the City. Quacks and charlatans there are in every system and the best way to protect the people against them is to make the services of qualified men in each system available.

The variety and number of different diseases to which the people in this country are subject afford ample scope for the working of the European and Indian systems side by side and the Government of Mysore cannot in my opinion be charged with misusing its funds if it spends a reasonable amount for reviving and spreading amongst the people the cheap and in many cases effective indigenous system.

The scale proposed seems to me however to be more than necessary. An allowance of Rs 20/- a month to the

sheet.

G.P.B.—50 000—17-3-07

Serial No.

Pandit of the Indigenous Hospital should be sufficient. It is not understood why an Assistant master on Rs 25/- is required when there is an Assistant Pandit on Rs 15/- in the Hospital to whom an additional allowance of Rs 6/- would be sufficient for assisting the Pandit in his teaching duties. The allowance to the lecturer on Western Sciences should be fixed at Rs 20/- The scholarships are granted for maintenance and there is no necessity of fixing a graduated scale. A uniform rate of Rs 8/- a month seems all that is necessary. As regards writer, peons, cost of medicines and Compounder — all these are unnecessary as there is an adequate establishment of such class in the hospital which should be utilized.

The establishment as revised above will stand thus:

Allee of Head Master --	20
Allee of Asst. master --	5
Lecturer on Western Science —	20
Scholarships - - - -	80

The full number of scholarships viz. 10 should not be granted in the first year for

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50.000—13-5-08

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 190

Serial No.

the ten scholarships are meant for all the classes.

The expenditure thus comes to Rs 125 a month. The saving of Rs 18/- a month in the pay of the Ayurvedic Teacher of the Sanskrit College being taken into account, the extra expenditure comes to Rs 107 a month only, — an amount which the Muzrai Dept^t can apparently find with ease.

Secretary's remarks

Dewan's order

Please bring up before a meeting

Endorsement

GPB—50 000—17-3-07

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31-7-08

61

Extract from the Proceedings of the 208th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 29th July 1908.

II. Subject. - (Clause viii of Schedule).

A scheme for the establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore.

O P I N I O N.

The late Muzrai Secretary has gone fully into the history of the question, and has drawn up a simple and workable scheme for the establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore. Though it has fallen into much neglect of late, the bulk of the people are still greatly attached to the indigenous system of medicine and prefer to be treated by native physicians in cases of serious ailments. Moreover,

notwithstanding the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries at great cost by the State, there are many villages where the aid of medical men trained in the European system of medicine cannot be had, or not without much difficulty and cost. The fact that Hindu medicine is sometimes practised by quacks and charlatans in all the greater reason why it should be rescued from their hands, and proper provision made for combining Ayurvedic teaching with a sound knowledge of physiology, anatomy and surgery under proper safeguards. In this connection, the account given by Mr.Annaswami Iyer of the working of the Ayurvedic dispensary and classes conducted under the supervision of Pandit D.Gopalacharlu in Georgetown, Madras, is both pertinent and instructive.

The establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore would be welcomed by the people of the State, and would constitute an appropriate and graceful act of encouragement on the part of an advanced Hindu State, in respect of a once celebrated branch of ancient Hindu learning.

budget provision for 1903-Rs.6,06,000 addition to 1,40,000 for tation and e.

The cost too, would not be much, indeed and is indeed a trifle compared to the six lakhs and odd we spend every year on the medical department. A recurring expenditure of Rs.3,000 per annum, (besides an initial

expenditure

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quarters for the [illegible]
College).

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Emeritus [illegible]

"Extract"

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G R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 190

Serial No.

I have revised the draft put up - Please get a clean copy from the Local Branch as very quickly -

2-10-08

Contn. sheet.

GPB-50,00017--3-07

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 190

Serial No.

A clean print of the revised draft order re: Agricultural College is submitted for approval.

With reference to the composition of the Committee referred to in para 11, I would suggest that the three members to be appointed by name may be (1) Mr B. Ramakrishna Rao, (2) Mr A. Mahadeva Sastri, & (3) Mr A. Annaiya Pandit. Mr Mahadeva Sastri may be Secretary. If these suggestions are approved, they will be embodied in the draft before issue.

232
3.10.08

Dear Mr Dale?

2/10/08

Draft may be approved.
The members of the Committee may be Messrs V. K. Narasimha Iengar, Annaiya Pandit & Hiranmaiya (Hd Master Normal School), the latter being appointed Secretary

H.P.H
2/10/08

I would suggest Substitute Mr Mahadeva Sastri for Mr Hiranmaiya. Mr Mahadeva Sastri has considerable

sheet.

(H.S.—50 000—17-8-07)

12

Serial No.

I concur
MM
4/10/08

I have since received personal instructions from the Dewan & the 2nd Councillor regarding the constitution of the Committee. It will consist of the Councillor in charge of the Irrigation Dept as Pres., the Irrigation Superintending Engineer & the Civil Surgeon, & three other nominated members. The latter will be Messrs V. N. Narasimmiengar, A. Mahadeva Sastri and Hiriyanna, B.A. (No order about the nominations may be separately; and a reference made to the Committee about the details of the mode of working etc.)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—18-5 08

Serial No.

I have made the necessary changes in para 11 & the draft which may be approved.

V.C.

Approved

by V.C.

Done Quickly

6.10.08

Note con't

The orders have been issued

11.1 vide Govt Pro: G.O. 1172 dt 6th Oct 1908 advertising names of persons & thereby 2 drafts appointing the gentlemen above named as a Committee, is submitted for approval

Drafts 241 dt.
6/10/08 15-10-08

Drafts approved by the Councillor.

Hon
15/10/08.

Done
15/10/08

Note continued:—

The Drafts approved by the Councillor were issued - vide order no. 72-76

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5-06

Serial No.

slip X

and Notification No. 77 dated 16th October 1908. A meeting was also held.

The Second Committee has been pleased to direct that Mr. Tambu Lal Amiah Pandit should be appointed one of the members of the Committee. The Compiler, the Land Court has been asked demi officially not to publish the Notification.

slip Y.

Para 11 of Govt Pro: No 1-42 of 6th October 1908 directs the appointment of four members who have already been appointed and there is no place for Mr Tambu Lal Amiah Pandit.

Either the original Order or the Notification appointing the members has to be modified if Mr Tambu Lal Amiah Pandit is to be appointed a member.

Submitted to Secretary.

Camp Tadkad 21 Jan 1909

Please take the 2 Dy Commissioners opinion on return. 22/1/09

Submitted to the Commissioner

Abstract 23/1/09

Noted 22/1/09

Noted 30/1/09

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50.000—13-5-08

Serial No.

It is necessary in the interest of the new scheme to secure the services of Mr Annie Punnah on the Committee. The necessary orders may issue.

KVR
5/11/08

42

Submitted to the Dewan.

Athurbungo
5/11/08

10798
7.11.08

The Revenue Commissioner may be consulted as to the members who should be appointed to the Committee & the men named by him appointed & such appointment published in the Gazette

7/11/1908

Submitted
9.11.08

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 190 70

Serial No.

Submitted again to the Committee
Mr. Amrith Pandit's name was proposed by the
Secretary and approved by the Committee
and Dewan. ~~Subsequently~~ as subsequently
there was a consultation and it was settled
that the term title should be printed &c. Then
Mr. Amrith Pandit's name was omitted.

Notification appointing Messrs.
V. N. Narasimha Iyengar, Superintending Surgeon
Srinivasa Iyengar, Civil Surgeon
though not published in the
Gazette, has been communicated to the
several members. It might not be proper
to omit any of these names now. If Mr.
Amrith Pandit should be a member thereof
final proceedings arising from (echoing the
Presidency Magistrates,) as the members
of members should be altered and the number
~~may~~ be fixed as five.

Quite so

10/11/1908

Secretary

Approved W.M.

12/11/08

~~Draft accepted~~
Put up draft modifying Govt. accepted

9
12/11/1908

Secretary

Secretary
9
14.11.1908

Draft Govt
dt 13/11/08

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5 08

Serial No.	
7	[illegible] directs that [illegible]
8	[illegible]

GPB—50,000—12-5-08

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 4 of 1908-09

72

Serial No.	
1	No The Senior Surgeon " C. S. for information " Accountant " " " Comptroller " " Other Depts., Supts., including Dy. Commrs. of Districts. G. O. Nos. 1-42 dated 6th October 1908 Sanctions the establishment of an Ayurvedic College in Mysore and issues instructions regarding the arrangements to be made for commencing its work from the 1st January 1909.
2	No The Civil Surgeon of the Mysore Dt. V. N. Narasimhaiyangar Esqr. A. Mahadeva Sastry Esqr. B. A. M. Hiriyannaiya Esqr. M. A., L. T. Comptroller to Govt. Govt. Proc. No. 72-6 dated 16. 10. 1908 Sanctions the appointment of a Committee for managing the working affairs of the College.
3	No The Compiler, Mysore Gazette Notn. No. 44 dated 16. 10. 1908 Notifies the names of Gentlemen, constituting the Committee.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13.5.08

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 19

Serial
No.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue
Secretariat.

File No. of 190

Serial
No.

Note—Contn. sheet

Subject No. 244

Establishing Ayurvedic classes.

Summary of discussion:-

Ayurvedic treatment is declining owing to want of encouragement by Government. Schools to teach Ayurvedic medicine may be established in each District and candidates passing high in the examination appointed as Pandits in big villages to dispense native medicine.

Mr Amble Anniah Pandit stated that instruction in Hindu medicine is imparted in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore and that Vaidya Sastra forms one of the branches of the Mysore Vidwat Examinations. As the instruction given in that College is chiefly theoretical, he suggested that the candidates who completed their course of studies in Vaidya Sastra in the Sanskrit College may undergo training in the practical dispensing of medicines in the Indigenous Hospital before being declared as having passed the Vidwat Examination.

Reply of Government:-

Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit's suggestion is a good one. Men trained in the manner suggested, combining theory with practice, will prove very useful to the public. A scheme in furtherance of the suggestion made may be drawn up by the Huzrai Secretary and submitted to Govt., embodying such alterations as may be necessary in the teaching in the Sanskrit College in this behalf. It is necessary that an elementary knowledge of anatomy and physiology should be obtained by the candidates and this --

should be arranged for A Museum of Native Drugs may be established in Mysore and the use of such drugs taught to the candidates.

———— :o: ————

From

The Secretary to the Govt. of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Gen: & Rev. Depts

To

The Mysore Secretary

No. 1377
Medical 297-06

Dated 10th August 1907

Subject of the reference —

Forwards certain references re the proposed Central College of Hindu Medicine.

4

1908-09

GOVERNMENT OF HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
OF MYSORE

M U Z R A I

P R O C E E D I N G S

Dated *1908*

No.

Sanctioning the establishment of an Ayurvedic College in Mysore.

Proof for approval
3.10.08

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 1572-5—L. F. 79-92, dated 28th July 1892, sanctioning as an experimental measure the establishment of an institution (Indigenous Hospital) at Mysore for the treatment of patients according to the Ayurvedic and Unani methods at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,404 per annum, one-third of the charge being met from Municipal Funds and the remaining two-thirds from District Funds.

2. Government Proceedings No. 14438-9—L. F. 79-92, dated 31st March 1903, fixing the scale of expenditure on account of the above institution at Rs. 2,940 per annum, the charge being directed to be met from the Municipal and District Funds in the proportions mentioned in the above.

3. Subject No. 217 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1905, requesting that the native physicians trained in recognised institutions, such as the Native Vaidyasala at Mysore, might be appointed at places where dispensaries are far off.

4. Subject No. 244 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of 1906, also to the above effect, and representing further that the candidates for the Vidwat Examination in Vaidya in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, might be made to undergo training in the practical dispensing of medicine in the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore.

5. Government Proceedings No. 10590-602—Med. 297-06, dated 13th May 1907, directing the Inspector-General of Education, the Senior Surgeon, the Muzrai Secretary and the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Committee, Mysore, to investigate in consultation with one another the feasibility of developing the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore into a regular Central College of Hindu Medicine with classes of Anatomy and Surgery, etc.

6. Letter No. 30, dated 7th May 1907, from the President of the Managing Committee of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, stating that the College Committee are of opinion that the existing arrangements in the College for the Vaidya course may be supplemented by affording the students opportunities of acquiring greater skill in diagnosing diseases and dispensing medicines by attendance at the Indigenous Hospital and by getting Medical Officers to deliver periodical lectures to them on the elements of Anatomy and Physiology.

7. Letter No. 8567—723, dated 16th May 1907, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, recommending that the Native Pandits before they are authorised to practice, should pass a Medical Examination before a Board of qualified physicians.

8. Letter No. G. 57, dated 17th July 1907, from the Senior Surgeon, expressing his general concurrence in the views of the Inspector-General of Education.

9. Extract from the Muzrai Secretary's Note dated 29th June 1908:—"With a view to obtain information of this subject, I paid a visit to Madras in February last. I halted for three days there and visited several times the Kannika Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary and the Ayurvedic classes conducted under the supervision of Bishangmani Pandit

D. Gopalacharlu in George Town. These institutions were established in 1898, and are being conducted out of the funds of the Kannika Parameswari Temple Trust established by the Vaisya community of Madras under the orders of the High Court. A sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum is allotted for the up-keep of the abovementioned institution. The dispensary is largely resorted to by the Hindu population the number obtaining medical relief under the Ayurvedic system during the year 1907 being 69,359. The institution is very excellently conducted and managed and gives entire satisfaction to the general public as appears from the various testimonials from highly educated and enlightened gentlemen such as Sir Subramhanya Aiyar, K.C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur, Rajaratnam Mudliar, C.I.E., Hon'ble V. Krishnasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasami Rao, C.I.E., Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., and V. P. Madhava Rao, Esq., C.I.E., and others. Lt.-Col. W. G. King, C.I.E., I.M.S., formerly Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Madras, while remarking that the whole arrangements at the abovenamed dispensary reflect much credit upon Pandit Gopalacharlu and the committee concerned states that he considers that "Science can gather fruit from the tree of experience in whatever soil it grows. There must be drugs that were known and used with advantage by ancient Hindus, which brought to light with the aid of the modern method of Pharmacology, may prove of great utility. Hence I am glad to see that the institution is conducted in no conservative spirit but that the teaching of Physiology and Anatomy is recognised as a necessary adjunct of the Ayurvedic Students' course."

There is also an Ayurvedic school in connection with the dispensary where the important Sanskrit works on Ayurveda are taught and a regular course of instruction is given in the elements of Hygiene, Physiology, Anatomy, Midwifery and Materia Medica according to the English method. Efforts are also being made for training the students in Surgery also. The Sanskrit Texts are taught by Pandit Gopalacharlu and his assistants and instruction according to western methods is given by a Hindu Medical graduate who has passed out from England. The course of study extends over four years and the students undergo also a course of practical training in the preparation and administering of Ayurvedic medicines. Six students have passed out successfully at an examination conducted by eminent Ayurvedic Physicians from different parts of India, and have since employed themselves in following the medical profession in various mofussil towns. There are twenty-four students at present in the school, of whom seven are Brahmins and seventeen non-brahmins. Of these nine have come from Travancore, four from Lahore and the rest from the different parts of the Madras Presidency.

All the students, Brahmins and non-brahmins know Sanskrit which is essential for the proper study of Ayurvedic works and five of them know English also. It is a remarkable fact that students coming from various parts of India and whose vernaculars are different, are taught by means of one common language, *viz.*, Sanskrit. Eight students are given scholarships of Rs. 10 each from the Kannika Parameswari Trust Fund and six are given scholarships of a similar amount by Pandit Gopalacharlu.

I visited also the Ayurvedic Venkatramana Dispensary and Medical School in Mylapur recently established by the bounty of Mr. V. Krishnasami Aiyar, B.A. B.L., High Court Vakil. This institution is carried on on the same lines as the Kannika Parameswari Dispensary and Ayurvedic College but on a smaller scale.

There is a large Ayurvedic College in Bombay where also instruction is given in Ayurvedic and western systems of medicine from funds contributed by gentlemen of light and leading.

7

Muzrai, dated *1908.*

Copies of reports are put up which give full information about the aims and objects of the three institutions referred to above.

Similar schools exist at Jeypore, Baroda and Benares, the first two of which are maintained from State Funds and the last from the funds of the Central Hindu College. I am informed that similar schools exist also in Lahore and in the Travancore State. Some eminent Aiyurvedic Physicians in Northern India give medical relief to those who come to them and also impart instructions in Aiyurveda at their homes to a few students. There are also instances of Hindus who have taken Diplomas in medicine in England and who have subsequently taken up the study of the Ayurvedic system with the view of making their knowledge suitable to the wants of the Indian population."

No. DATED CAMP, MYSORE, 1908.

ORDER THEREON.—The question of imparting instruction in Ayurvedic medicine and employing Native Physicians has been the subject of representation in successive meetings of the Representative Assembly. In the Assembly of 1906, one of the Representatives said that instruction in Hindu medicine was being imparted in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and that Vaidya Sastra formed one of the branches of the Mysore Vidwat Examinations; but as the instruction given in the Sanskrit College was only theoretical he suggested that students who completed their studies in Vaidya Sastra in the College might be required to undergo practical training in the Indigenous Hospital, Mysore, before being declared to have passed the Vidwat Examination.

2. Government noted this suggestion as a good one and in their Proceedings No. 10590-602—Med. 297-09-1, dated the 13th May 1907, called upon the Inspector-General of Education, the Senior Surgeon, the Muzrai Secretary and the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Committee, Mysore, to investigate in consultation with one another the feasibility of developing the Indigenous Hospital and the Ayurvedic classes attached to His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, into a regular Central College of Hindu Medicine with classes for Anatomy, Surgery, etc.

3. The Inspector-General of Education and the Senior Surgeon are opposed to the establishment of Vaidyasalas under native Vaidyas on the ground that it would be a retrograde step, that it would encourage charlatanism and quackery, and that even as an experiment it is attended with danger.

4. The President of the Managing Committee of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, states that the Committee are of opinion that the existing arrangements in the College for the Vaidya course may be supplemented by affording the students opportunities of acquiring greater skill in diagnosing diseases and dispensing medicines by attendance at the Indigenous Hospital and by getting Medical Officers to deliver periodical lectures to them on the elements of Anatomy and Physiology.

5. The late Muzrai Secretary Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, after personally investigating the work done in the Kannika Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary and the Ayurvedic classes attached thereto and also the Sri Venkatramana Dispensary at Madras, has submitted an exhaustive memo in which he has gone fully into the question. He has also drawn up a simple and workable scheme for developing the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College into an Ayurvedic College.

6. The Government observe that, though the Ayurvedic system of medicine has fallen into much neglect of late, the bulk of the people are still greatly attached to it and prefer to be treated by Native physicians in cases of serious ailments. Moreover, notwithstanding the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries at great cost by the State, there are many villages where the aid of medical men trained in the European system of medicine cannot be had, or not without much difficulty and expense and where therefore the people look to the village Pandit for medical relief. The fact that Hindu medicine is sometimes practised by quacks and charlatans is, in the view taken by Government, all the greater reason why it should be rescued from their hands and proper provision made for combining Ayurvedic teaching with a sound knowledge of Physiology, Anatomy and Surgery under European methods. A strong desire to revive the ancient methods of Hindu medicine is spreading through the country; and ~~there is no doubt that~~ any steps on the part of a Hindu State like Mysore calculated to revive and encourage the study of a once celebrated branch of ancient Hindu learning, while providing also for the students thereof being trained ~~to some extent~~ in the principles and methods of modern medicine, ~~will~~ be welcomed by the people of the State.

7. In these circumstances, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to sanction the establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore, the existing Vaidya class in the Sanskrit College being abolished. To the new institution will be attached the present Indigenous Hospital at Mysore, but the Ayurvedic College ~~will remain~~ distinct and separate in itself with special arrangements as to the management and hours of study (theoretical and practical) and with specia encouragement to the students by way of scholarships. It will be thrown open to persons of all castes and creeds, and a knowledge of English will be a necessary qualification for the admission of candidates into the College.

8. The course of study will be somewhat as prescribed for the Mysore Vidwat Examination but will comprise also instruction in Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene Midwifery and Materia Medica, and will extend over a period of four years. The details of the course, and the books to be studied, will form the subject of a separate order.

9. Scholarships will be awarded to the scudents studying in the College at the rate of Rs. 8 for the first year, Rs. 10 for the second year, and Rs. 12 for the remaining two years. The College will commence work from the 1st January 1909 with ten scholarship-holders and any others who may study without scholarships. In the second and subsequent years the number of scholarships

to be awarded will be limited to five. A notification inviting candidates should be issued every year in sufficient time prior to the commencement the course of studies

10. Instruction in Sanskrit works on medicine will be imparted by Head Pandit and an Assistant Pandit and the practical training will be given at the Indigenous Hospital which will be attached to the College. The present Headmaster of the Indigenous Hospital Mr. Kempa Rama Pandit will do the duties of Head Pandit with an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem in addition to his present pay. He will be further given an Assistant Pandit on Rs. 25 per mensem to aid him in his work, and also an establishment consisting of a compounder on Rs. 15, a writer on Rs. 20, and 2 peons, one on Rs. 8 and the other on Rs. 7 per mensem. A further provision of Rs. 30 per mensem or Rs. 360 per annum will be made to meet the cost of medicines to be prepared in the College. The Senior Surgeon is requested to depute one of the Assistant Surgeons located in the Mysore City to give instructions to students in Physiology, Anatomy and other subjects of Western Medical Science, with an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

11. In order that the working of the institution may be properly watched and guided, there will be appointed a small Committee consisting of the ~~Deputy Commissioner~~ Civil Surgeon, Mysore as President and four members, one of whom will ordinarily be the Civil Surgeon of the District and the others appointed by Government on ~~the~~ recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. The ~~President~~ will carry on correspondence on behalf of the Committee, give effect to its resolutions as regards the appointment of the subordinate establishment other than the Head Pandit and Assistant Pandit whose appointments will be subject to Government sanction, and submit to Government Annual Reports on the progress of the institution, the measures required for its improvement and so on.

12. In addition to the permanent and recurring cost of Rs. 3,000 per annum involved in awarding scholarships and maintaining the establishment ~~during the current year~~ as detailed in paras 9 and 10 *supra*, a sum of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned for the following purposes:—

		Rs.
1.	Library	200
2.	Museum of drugs	250
3.	Charts and models	150
4.	Furniture	250
5.	Miscellaneous and contingencies ...	150
	Total	1,000

This amount and also the sum of Rs. 1,250 required on account of recurring expenditure during the rest of the official year will be met from the provision already made in this behalf in the final State Budget of the ~~current~~ year. The Comptroller to Government is requested to authorize payments within the sanctioned scale to the Head Pandit from the Mysore District Treasury on bills submitted by him and duly countersigned by the

10

13. The College will be accommodated for the present on the upper storey of the Indigenous Hospital in the rooms now occupied by the Police Sergeant's office and the Police Reading Rooms. These latter should find accommodation elsewhere.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt. Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Muzrai Superintendent.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The President of the Managing Committee of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C.R.

1908-09

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

MUZRAI

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 6th October 1908

No. 1-42

Sanctioning the establishment of an Ayurvedic College in Mysore.

G.B.P.M.—7-10-1908—1,000.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 1572-5—L. F. 79-92, dated 28th July 1892, sanctioning as an experimental measure the establishment of an institution (Indigenous Hospital) at Mysore for the treatment of patients according to the Ayurvedic and Unani methods at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,404 per annum, one-third of the charge being met from Municipal Funds and the remaining two-thirds from District Funds.

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Muzrai, dated 6th October 1908.

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Similar schools exist at Jeypore, Baroda and Benares, the first two of which are maintained from State Funds and the last from the funds of the Central Hindu College. I am informed that similar schools exist also in Lahore and in the Travancore State. Some eminent Ayurvedic Physicians in Northern India give medical relief to those who come to them and also impart instructions in Ayurveda at their homes to a few students. There are also instances of Hindus who have taken Diplomas in medicine in England and who have subsequently taken up the study of the Ayurvedic system with the view of making their knowledge suitable to the wants of the Indian population."

No. 1-42, DATED CAMP, MYSORE, 6TH OCTOBER 1908.

ORDER THEREON.—The question of imparting instruction in Ayurvedic medicine and employing native physicians has been the subject of representation in successive meetings of the Representative Assembly. In the Assembly of 1906, one of the representatives said that instruction in Hindu medicine was being imparted in His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and that Vaidya Sastra formed one of the branches of the Mysore Vidwat Examinations; but as the instruction given in the Sanskrit College was only theoretical he suggested that students who completed their studies in Vaidya Sastra in the College might be required to undergo practical training in the Indigenous Hospital, Mysore, before being declared to have passed the Vidwat Examination.

2. Government noted this suggestion as a good one and in their Proceedings No. 10590-602—Med. 297-09-1, dated the 13th May 1907, called upon the Inspector-General of Education, the Senior Surgeon, the Muzrai Secretary and the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Committee, Mysore, to investigate in consultation with one another the feasibility of developing the Indigenous Hospital and the Ayurvedic classes attached to His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, into a regular Central College of Hindu Medicine with classes for Anatomy, Surgery, etc.

3. The Inspector-General of Education and the Senior Surgeon are opposed to the establishment of Vaidyasalas under native Vaidyas on the ground that it would be a retrograde step, that it would encourage charlatanism and quackery and that even as an experiment it is attended with danger.

4. The President of the Managing Committee of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, states that the Committee are of opinion that the existing arrangements in the College for the Vaidya course may be supplemented by affording the students opportunities for acquiring greater skill in diagnosing diseases and dispensing medicines by attendance at the Indigenous Hospital and by getting Medical Officers to deliver periodical lectures to them on the elements of Anatomy and Physiology.

5. The late Muzrai Secretary, Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, after personally investigating the work done in the Kannika Parameswari Ayurvedic Dispensary

15

and the Ayurvedic classes attached thereto and also the Sri Venkatramana Dispensary at Madras, has submitted an exhaustive memo in which he has gone fully into the question. He has also drawn up a simple and workable scheme for developing the Indigenous Hospital at Mysore and the Ayurvedic classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College into an Ayurvedic College.

6. The Government observe that, though the Ayurvedic system of medicine has fallen into much neglect of late, the bulk of the people are still greatly attached to it and prefer to be treated by native physicians in cases of serious ailments. Moreover, notwithstanding the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries at great cost by the State, there are many villages where the aid of medical men trained in the European system of medicine cannot be had, or not without much difficulty and expense, and where therefore the people look to the village Pandit for medical relief. The fact that Hindu medicine is sometimes practised by quacks and charlatans is, in the view taken by Government, all the greater reason why it should be rescued from their hands and proper provision made for combining Ayurvedic teaching with a sound knowledge of Physiology, Anatomy and Surgery under European methods. A strong desire to revive the ancient methods of Hindu medicine is spreading through the country; and any steps on the part of a Hindu State like Mysore calculated to revive and encourage the study of a once celebrated branch of ancient Hindu learning, while providing also for the students thereof being trained as far as posible in the principles and methods of modern medicine, are sure to be welcomed by the people of the State.

7. In these circumstances, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to sanction the establishment of an Ayurvedic College at Mysore, the existing Vaidya class in the Sanskrit College being abolished. The Ayurvedic College will be maintained as a separate institution with special arrangements as to the management and hours of study (theoretical and practical) and with special provision for encouragement to the students by way of scholarships. It will be thrown open to persons of all classes, but a knowledge of English will be a necessary qualification for the admission of candidates into the College.

8 The course of study will be somewhat as prescribed for the Mysore Vidwat Examination, but will comprise also instruction in Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene, Midwifery and Materia Medica, and will extend over a period of four years. The details of the course, and the books to be studied, will form the subject of a separate order.

9. Scholarships will be awarded to the students studying in the College at the rate of Rs. 8 for the first year, Rs. 10 for the second year, and Rs. 12 for the remaining two years. The College will commence work from the 1st January 1909 with ten scholarship-holders and any others who may study without scholarships. In the second and subsequent years the number of scholarships to be awarded will be limited to five. A notification inviting candidates should be issued every year in sufficient time prior to the commencement of the course of studies.

10. Instruction in Sanskrit works on medicine will be imparted by a Head Pandit and an Assistant Pandit, and the practical training will be given at the Indigenous Hospital which will be attached to the College. The present Headmaster of the Indigenous Hospital, Mr. Kempa Rama, Pandit, will do the duties of Head Pandit with an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem in addition to his present pay. He will further be given an Assistant Pandit on Rs. 25 per mensem to aid him in his work, and also an establishment consisting of a compounder on Rs. 15, a writer on Rs. 20, and 2 peons, one on Rs. 8 and the other on Rs. 7 per mensem. A further provision of Rs. 30 per mensem or Rs. 360 per annum will be made to meet the cost of medicines to be prepared in the College. The Senior Surgeon is requested to depute one of the Assistant Surgeons located in the Mysore City to give instructions to students in Physiology, Anatomy and other subjects of Western Medical Science, with an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

11. In order that the working of the institution may be properly watched and guided, there will be appointed a small Committee consisting of the Councillor in charge of the Muzrai Department as President the Muzrai Superintendent as Secretary and four members, one of whom will ordinarily be the Civil Surgeon of the District and the others appointed for a term of two years by Government. The Secretary will carry on correspondence on behalf of the Committee, give effect to its resolutions as regards the appointment of the subordinate establishment (other than the Head Pandit and Assistant Pandit whose appointments will be subject to Government sanction), and submit to Government annual reports on the progress of the institution, the measures required for its improvement, and so on.

12. In addition to the permanent and recurring cost of Rs 3,000 per annum involved in awarding scholarships and maintaining the establishment as detailed in paras 9 and 10 *supra*, a sum of Rs. 1,000 is sanctioned for the following purposes:—

		Rs.
1.	Library	200
2.	Museum of drugs	250
3.	Charts and models	150
4.	Furniture	250
5.	Miscellaneous and contingencies	150
	Total	1,000

This amount, and also the sum of Rs. 1,250 required on account of recurring expenditure during the rest of the current official year, will be met from the provision already made in this behalf in the final State Budget of the year. The Comptroller to Government is requested to authorize payments within the sanctioned scale to the Head Pandit from the Mysore District Treasury on bills submitted by him and duly countersigned by the Secretary of the Committee.

13. The College will be accommodated for the present on the upper storey of the Indigenous Hospital in the rooms now occupied by the Police Sergeant's Office and the Police Reading Rooms. These latter should find accommodation elsewhere.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, to the Government of Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The President of the Managing Committee of His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C.R.

18

Confirmed
No H 2603 Mysore
9/9m/188-08
Read 9-12-08

Govt: Pro: no. 1-42
Mysore
dated 6th October 1908,
sanctioning the establish-
-ment of an Ayurvedic
College in Mysore.

Order thereon:-

No. 72-76
file 41-08-09-2
9/16th Oct: 1908.

A perusal of para
11 of the Proceedings of
the 6th Oct: cited read above,
the Govt: are pleased
to appoint a committee
consisting of the undermentioned
gentlemen to manage

the affairs of the Ayurvedic

College be established

in addition to the President and the Secretary

in Mysore :—

~~1. H. P. Puttanna (he) Esq. — President.~~

~~2. A. Subbanarya Rao Esq. B.A. Secretary.~~

1. The Civil Surgeon of the Mysore Dist. for the time being
2. V. N. Narasimmaiengar Esq.
3. A. Mahadeva Sastri Esq. B.A.
4. M. Hiriyanna Esq. M.A. L.T.

} Members

2. A Notification

appointing the aforesaid

Gentlemen will be published

separately. The Committee

is requested to submit to

Govt., the details of the

20

Course of studies and other particulars at an early date -

15
13-10-1908

for Secretary

2,

~~H. P. Patwardhan Esq~~

~~A. Sivaramakrishna Iyer Esq~~

1 S. Velivelu Bureau of the Mines Dr

2 V. N. Narasimha Murthy Esq

3 A. Mahadeva Sastri Esq

4 M. Nirjanna Esq

with a copy of the Rs Bench.

5 Compts Regds Friends

(Two Drafts

21

Notification

No 77
Ygl 08-09-3

dated 6-1-1908

The following gentlemen
members of the
are nominated a Committee
to inquire into the causes of
the Agrarian distress &
be established in Mysore
as directed in Govt Pro
No 1-42 Judl dt 6th October 1908
in addition to the President and the Secretary -

~~1. K. P. Puttanna Chetty Esq~~ — President
~~2. A Subbaraya Iyer Esq~~ — Secretary

1. The civil Surgeon of the Mysore Dt for the time being
2. V. N. Narasimhaiengar Esq
3. A. Mahadevashastri Esq
4. M. Hiriyanna Esq

} members.

By order
S.
10.10.1908
for Secretary
to Govt

Govt 15/10/08
Compiler, Mysore Gazette
for Publication

2 drafts

22

G R.S. 28]

File No. 4-08
Serial No. 7

Diary No. of letter replied to———— ——

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
( )

the 190

Date of issue 17-10-1908

Signed by Rev. A.S. Speir

the appointment of a Committee for the management of

Read—~~the letter~~,

Govt Leo no 1-42 Mwg dated 6th October 1908 sanctioning the establishment of an Ayurvedic College in Mysore.

Govt Leo no. 72-76 Mwg & 4-08-2 dated 16th October 1908 sanctioning ~~the~~ ORDER THEREON.—No.

the affairs of the said College

Order thereon—No.

In modification of the orders ~~in~~ Govt conveyed in para 11 of the 1st of the Leo. read above, Govt direct that the Committee for the management

over

SUBJECT

GPB—10,000—10-4-06

of the affairs of the Sojunnedie
shall have four
College will ~~consist of 5~~ instead
four
of 14 members, in addition to
the President and the Secretary.
Govt are pleased to appoint
The ~~additional member will~~
be Mr. Amble Annaiah Pandit as an additional member

2) A notification appointing
the committee will be published
separately.

14.4.1882

To the Director's order) for Secretary
4/4

To,

1) The Civil Surgeon of the
Mysore Distt.

2) V. N. Narasimmaiengar Esqr.

3) A. Mahadeva Sastry Esqr. B.A.

4) M Hirigauna Esqr. M.A., L.T.

5) Amble Annaiah Pandit Esqr.
with a copy of the Reso. (of 6th instr.)

6) Comptr. to Govt. for info.

24

Draft

Notification

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed members of the committee to manage the affairs of the Ayurvedic College to be established in Mysore as directed in Govt Secs no dated in addition to the President and the Secretary. —

1 The Civil Surgeon of the Mysore Distt for the time being
2. V. N. Narasimmaiengar Esqr
3. A. Mahadeva Sastry Esqr
4. M. Hiriyanna Esqr
5. Amble Anniah Pandit Esqr

By order.

Dft) B
14 11 [illegible]
for Secretary

To, The Compiler in Gazette for publication.